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RCA-03/0023/69

# **Basic Imagery Interpretation Report**



NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER

25X1

# MOSKVA/ODINTSOVO AW RADAR FACILITY

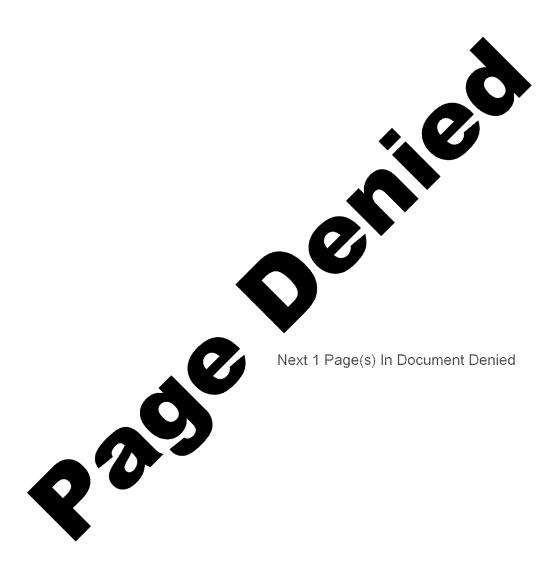
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Deployed Comm/Elec/Radar Facilities
USSR
MAY 1969

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AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
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#### **ABSTRACT**

This report provides a detailed imagery-derived analysis of the Moscow/Odintsovo (Moskva/Odintsovo) Air Warning Radar Facility. Included are a photograph of the area, mensuration and reference data, and an identification of all operational components.

This facility is part of the Moscow air defense air warning radar system and is composed of a rectangular operations area and a large support area immediately east of the operations area.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Moscow/Odintsovo (Moskva/Odintsovo) Air Warning Radar Facility (Figure 1) is at an elevation of 650 feet, about 4 nautical miles (8,000 yards) north of the intersection of the two Moscow/Vankovo Airfield runways and 13.2 nautical miles (nm) southwest of the center of Moscow. This facility is one of 14 similar facilities forming the two concentric rings of the Moscow air defense air warning radar system. The outer ring, composed of 10 air warning radar facilities, has a mean diameter of approximately 200 nm; the inner-ring, composed of four facilities, has a diameter of approximately 14 nm.

The most apparent difference between inner-ring facilities and outer-ring facilities is the configuration of the fenced operations areas which are rectangular for the inner-ring facilities and trapezoidal for the outer-ring facilities. This difference is apparently because the fences of the outer-ring facilities are extended to enclose high-frequency communications antennas located behind the radar positions. These communications antennas are apparently not needed at the inner-ring facilities because of the proximity to Moscow.

Odintsovo, an inner-ring facility (Figures 2 and 3), has a rectangular operations area composed of eight radar positions, 11 buildings, and two small-arms firing ranges. The large contiguous support area contains a total of approximately 120 barracks-type administration and support buildings.

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#### **BASIC DESCRIPTION**

### **Physical Features**

Operations Area

reveals that the southernmost radar (item A, Figure 3), positioned on top of a tower, is a possible air warning CROSS OUT radar. Ground photography through October 1966 indicates a CROSS OUT radar mounted on a masonry tower at this same position.

North of item A are two probable height-finding radars (items B and C) positioned on top of two radar mounds. Ground photography through January 1967 revealed two height-finding SIDE NET radars mounted on earth mounds.

North of positions B and C are two more possible height-finding radars: one on a tower (item D) and the other on a mound (item E). Ground photography through January 1967 indicates both items are height-finding SIDE NET radars.

North of items D and E are two possible air-warning BACK NET radars (items F and G) on earth mounds. Ground photography through April 1965 revealed the two BACK NET radars in this position on earth mounds.

The northernmost area contains a possible FLAT FACE radar (item H) supported by a probable masonry tower. Ground photography through 1966 indicates a FLAT FACE radar in this position. This same photography also reveals two MERCURY GRASS- and two FORK REST-type communications antennas with undetermined orientations. At least one lattice mast supporting an unidentified array is also observed. Yagi-type arrays and lattice masts are not observable on small-scale photography.

Between items F and G is a possible control building (item 100). There is no available ground photography of this building, possibly because the high fence surrounding the facility and the arrangement of trees and other buildings act as obstacles.

Between items B and C is located a probable van/control building (item 101). Ground photography through January 1967 reveals a probable control building at this location.

Between items D and E is a partially earth-covered control building (item 110). The earth mounding is observable on ground photography through 1966.

## Support Area

The support area immediately east of the operations area contains approximately 110 administration, maintenance, and barracks-type buildings with a total approximate floorspace of 776,000 square feet.

The streets of this area are generally arranged in a geometrical pattern, running from the northeast to the southwest and from the southeast to the northwest. Most

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major structures are located in the central area and the smaller storage/maintenance buildings are along the outer perimeter. Most buildings are single story; however, a few of the larger administration buildings are three storied.

#### Status and Activity

#### **Operations & Support Areas**

The latest coverage reveals snow partially covering the area. The facility seems to be fully operational. During the time this facility has been in operation two general groups of radars have been observed. The first group was in operation between

In August 1958, ground photography first revealed a GAGE air warning radar with a WITCH EIGHT IFF radar mounted on a semiburied bunker. Also, a PATTY CAKE height-finding radar was visible on an earth mound. The support area and other structures were not visible.

In March 1959, a CROSS OUT radar with an END BOX radar (indicating IFF capability) was positioned on a masonry tower, where it was located through Also observed was a ROCK CAKE/STONE CAKE height-finding radar, a HOT PLATE tower, a DRUM HEAD radar, a FISH NET IFF interrogator, and a SCORE BOARD IFF radar.

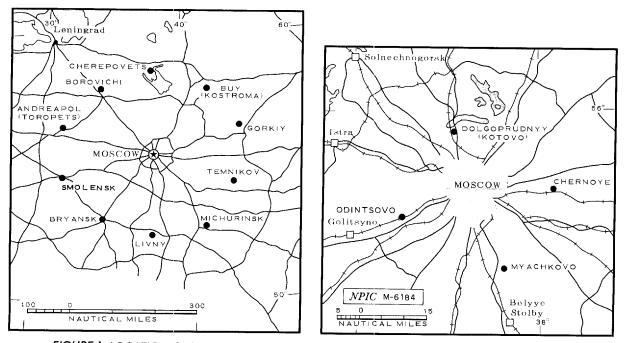


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF MOSCOW INNER (RIGHT) AND OUTER (LEFT) AIR WARNING FACILITIES.

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FIGURE 2. MOSKVA/ODINTSOVO AIR WARNING RADAR FACILITY.

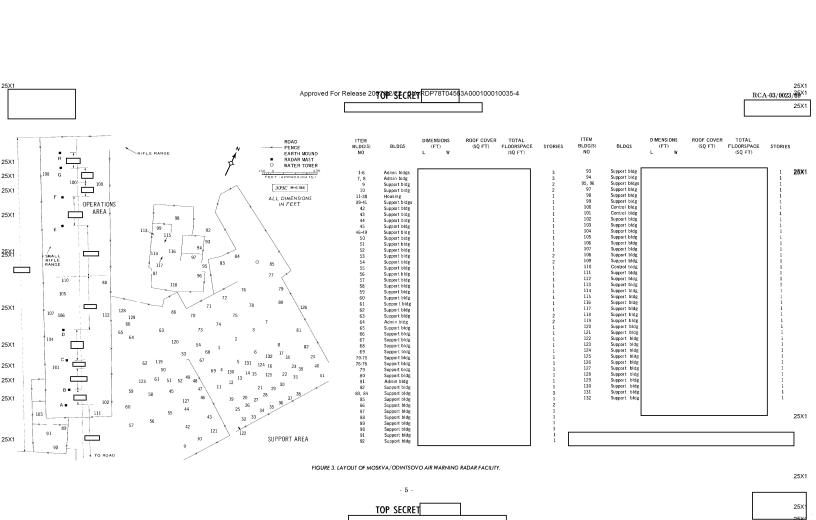
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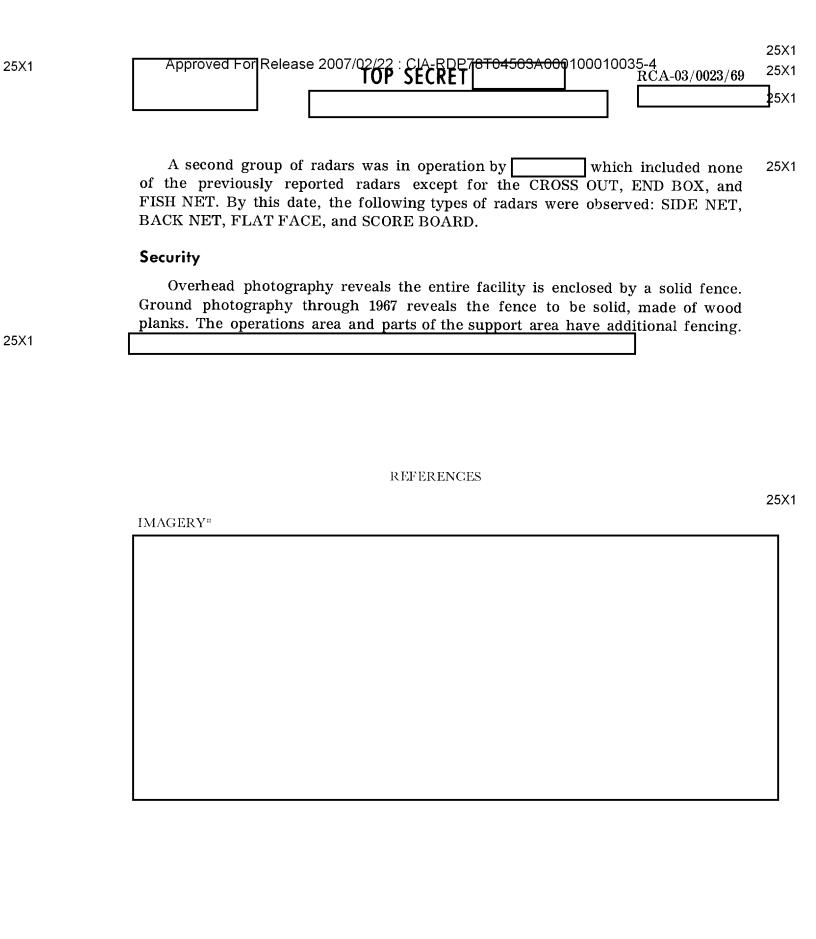
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